

FBIS

DAILY REPORT

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PROTEST LODGED ON 5 FEB SR-71 'INFILTRATION'

SK051537 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1528 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 5 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors who are leading the situation to the highest pitch of strain while making a massive shipment of aggression forces into South Korea infiltrated again the high-speed, high-altitude reconnaissance plane "SR-71" deep into the air above Kosong, Kangwon Province of our country, at around 12 hours 44 minutes on February 5 and committed espionage against the northern half of the republic. This was the 21st espionage act of this sort by the U.S. imperialist aggression forces against our country this year.

The unceasing infiltration of spy planes into the air space of our country by the U.S. imperialist aggressors despite the repeated protests and warnings of our people is a malicious challenge to the patient efforts of our people for peace and peaceful reunification.

The aggressive acts of the U.S. imperialist war maniacs against our country's air space, which are becoming all the more undisguised these days, rouse the entire Korean people to indignation.

If the U.S. imperialist aggressors persist in their acts of aggression against our country, mistaking the patience of our people, they will be held entirely responsible for all the consequences arising from this.

NODONG SINMUN RAPS U.S. 'BELLIGERENCY' IN KOREA

SK081002 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0817 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 8 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINUM today prints an article titled "U.S. Imperialists' Aggressive and Provocative Manoeuvres in South Korea and Surrounding Areas." Noting that the danger of a war breaking out at any moment is increasing in Korea due to the belligerent manoeuvres of the U.S. imperialists, the paper says:

Last year the U.S. imperialists largely increased the numerical strength of their troops occupying South Korea above the previous year. They announced at the end of last year that their air force would be reinforced by over 1,000 personnel.

They newly attached 46 "F-16" fighter planes to their air force in South Korea and announced that an information battalion [as received] would be set up at the U.S. Second Division. For the purpose of increasing the "information gathering capacity" and the "capacity of ground attack" on the northern half of the DPRK, they decided to newly set up an army information battalion 500-600 strong equipped with electronic apparatus and additionally deploy in South Korea a squadron of "A-10" close support planes along with 900 personnel on an "actual war footing" by September this year.

They also plan to increase the number of anti-tank helicopters carrying missiles for attacking tanks, introduce "M-60" tanks and increase the fire power of field artillery.

On the other hand, they are rapidly beefing up the South Korean puppet army. They decided to supply South Korea with military equipment worth 327 million dollars including 1,000 "M-551" light tanks and equipment for one Hawk missile battalion. Not a small amount of these weapons have already been transferred to the puppets. Besides, they decided to give the South Korean puppets military sales loan amounting to 167.5 million dollars in the fiscal 1982.

The U.S. imperialists are spurring on war preparations, building up their armed forces of aggression not only in South Korea but also in the surrounding areas.

They are further reinforcing their military bases in Japan proper, Okinawa, Hawaii, the Philippines, Guam and other parts and mobilizing their armed forces stationed there in military exercises regularly staged in South Korea every year.

In particular, they are further building up Okinawa as a military base directed against our country. In Okinawa there are 29,000 U.S. troops, the Kadena airfield and 60 other U.S. military bases. The military harbours of Okinawa have become the base of the newly activated "quick deployment forces."

In addition to this, they massed large armed forces, airplanes, war vessels and other military technical materiel in Japan proper, the Philippines, Guam, Hawaii and other parts surrounding our country and set up a system for their dispatch to the Korean Peninsula in case of "emergency."

While building up their armed forces of aggression on a large scale in Korea and surrounding areas, the U.S. imperialists frequently stage large-scale military exercises to lead the situation of our country farther to the brink of war.

The aggressive "Team Spirit" war exercise staged annually by the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppet clique from 1976 is planned to be staged again from the coming 13th.

This exercise is a "test war" and a "preliminary war" for attacking the northern half of the DPRK from the sky, ground and sea with the mobilization of the U.S. ground, naval and air force units from U.S. proper and Asian and Pacific regions.

Developments in Korea today clearly prove that the U.S. imperialist aggressors are precisely responsible for the danger of new war in Korea.

The U.S. imperialists try to obstruct the reunification of Korea, freeze her division by strength and thereby keep hold on South Korea indefinitely as their colony and military base. But this is an anachronistic delusion. They must withdraw their aggression forces from South Korea and give up the belligerent manoeuvres.

KCNA DENOUNCES 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982' EXERCISE

SK052227 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2211 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) -- The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean military fascist clique are scheming to hold a large-scale military exercise dubbed "Team Spirit 1982" from February 13 to April 26, according to a report.

The U.S. imperialists and the South Korean puppets announced this simultaneously on February 3. 157,500 troops and up-to-date military equipment will be mobilized in this exercise planned on the pretext of "demonstrating the defence capacity" of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army and "testing their strategic manoeuvrability in case of emergency."

The scheme of the U.S. imperialists and the South Korean military fascist clique to hold a large and very provocative "South Korea-U.S. joint" exercise at a time when public opinion at home and abroad is strongly calling for the relaxation of tension and the withdrawal of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces from South Korea is a challenge to the unanimous desire of the Korean people and the peaceloving people of the world.

RENMIN RIBAO CITED ON 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982'

SK060339 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0332 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Beijing, February 5 (KCNA) -- Chinese mass media denounced the plan of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army to hold a large-scale joint military exercise dubbed "Team Spirit 1982" from February 13.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY February 5 reported it under the title "The U.S. and South Korea Will Hold a Large-Scale Military Exercise. This Will Heighten Tension on the Korean Peninsula and Obstruct Korea's Peaceful Reunification." The XINHUA NEWS AGENCY reported it on February 4.

KCNA CITES SOVIET MEDIA ON 'TEAM SPIRIT 1982'

SK070931 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0839 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Moscow, February 5 (KCNA) -- Soviet mass media exposed the plan of the U.S. imperialist aggression forces and the South Korean puppet army to stage from February 13 a large-scale joint military exercise codenamed "Team Spirit 1982."

IZVESTIYA February 4 reported it under the title "In Bellicose Spirit." TASS reported it on the same day. It noted that the military exercise would impose a burden of 50 million dollars upon the U.S. and South Korean taxpayers.

SOUTH REPORTED TO STAGE NAVAL FIRING EXERCISE

SK070934 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0841 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 7 (KCNA) -- The South Korean military fascist clique plans to stage a provocative naval shooting exercise in the sea off Taechon port, South Chungchong Province, on the west coast for three days of February 11, 18 and 25, according to a report.

While talking about "peaceful unification," the Chon Tu-hwan military fascist clique is heightening tension with frequent criminal war exercises.

SOUTH MILITARY PLANE CRASH 5 FEB REPORTED

SK080426 Pyongyang KCNA in English 2205 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 8 (KCNA) -- A military plane of the South Korean puppet army crashed north of Mt. Halla, Cheju Island, in a criminal war exercise called "counter-infiltration operation." on February 5, according to a report.

The spokesman of the puppet Defence Ministry next day admitted that the plane had gone into pieces and all the 53 men aboard it, 47 officers and men of the puppet army and 6 crewman, had died.

This is a disgraceful group death caused by the anti-communist rampage of the Chon Tu-hwan traitor clique for inciting antagonism and spirit of confrontation against the northern half of the republic among the South Korean people.

PROPOSED AGREEMENT ON BASIC RELATIONS SCORED

SK060418 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0410 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) -- NODONG SINMUN February 6 anatomizes the "agreement on basic relations between North and South" brought forward by traitor Chon Tu-hwan in his "January 22 proposal."

Its signed article headlined "Swindle For Perpetuating Country's Division" reads in part:

The struggle for national reunification is a patriotic struggle for national sovereignty and national unity. Therefore, one should, first of all, uphold the principle of independence, firmly adhering to a patriotic stand, and proceed from a correct analysis of the actual conditions created in the country, if he wants to argue about the question of national reunification. But such stand can never be found in the "agreement" produced by traitor Chon Tu-hwan.

The "agreement" envisages the "maintenance of the present system of truce," "respect for treaties and agreements" signed with other countries, "opening of permanent missions," etc. In other words, it calls for the continued occupation of South Korea by the U.S. troops and maintenance of the aggressive and treacherous "South Korea-U.S. mutual defence treaty," "South Korea-Japan treaty" and so forth, and treating the North-South relations as those between different national states. This typically manifests the treacherous and flunkeyist stand of puppet Chon Tu-hwan.

The domestic issue of a nation can be solved in conformity with its own interests and the will of its people only when it is done by its own efforts. For the independent and peaceful reunification of the country, it is an essential requisite to force the U.S. troops to pull out of South Korea and end foreign interference.

With the U.S. occupation of South Korea and its policy of aggression maintained, the sovereignty of our people will continue to be violated and an independent solution of the reunification question is unthinkable.

Maintaining the "present system of truce" is tantamount to leaving South Korea under the U.S. imperialists' occupation and preserving all the evil consequences of this occupation policy. It is a well known fact that the U.S. imperialists oppose replacing the armistice agreement with a peace agreement for their continued domination over South Korea.

"Respect for treaties" proposed by the puppet means faithful execution of the policy of Korean aggression of the U.S. imperialists who, under the pretext of "treaty commitments," attempt to keep hold on South Korea indefinitely and threaten not to hesitate at armed intervention against the Korean people. It is neither permissible that traitor Chon Tu-hwan in the "agreement" attempted to treat the North-South relations as those between different national states, calling for the establishment of "permanent missions."

In his attempt to treat the North and the South as different states, traitor Chon Tu-hwan seeks the sinister aim of realizing his intrigue of the permanent division of the country by freezing the present state of division by law.

Other provisions of the "agreement," minus the veil, also envisage fixing the present division and confrontation between the North and the South under the cloak of "peaceful fixation." The word "agreement" itself is intended to pattern the North-South relations on those between states.

All this makes it plain that the "agreements" peddled by traitor Chon Tu-hwan under the label of "temporary" is nothing but a humbug for maintaining and legalising the division of the country by having the North and South recognised as two states by the world people.

The "agreement" advertised by traitor Chon Tu-hwan is a replica of the formula of a foreign country which is utterly different from ours in conditions and circumstances and a malrevised version of the June 23 splittist declaration of traitor Pak Chong-hui. The U.S. imperialists self-exposed that the puppet's "proposal" is a U.S. brainchild when they "hailed" it as soon as it was made public.

SPA ELECTION PROPAGANDA 'BRISK' THROUGHOUT DPRK

SK061035 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0958 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) -- Election propaganda is now brisk in Korea with the approach of elections of deputies to the Seventh Supreme People's Assembly of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea scheduled for February 28.

Election propaganda is conducted in various forms and methods -- lecture, explanatory conversation, propaganda through visual aids and propaganda by mobile art agitation corps.

An election atmosphere is prevailing in towns and villages where there are put up posters and slogans, such as "All to elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly!" "Let us consolidate as firm as a rock the revolutionary power of workers, peasants, soldiers and working intellectuals." "Let us further accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country by consolidating rockfirm our revolutionary power!" and "All voters, demonstrate to the whole world the might of our people firmly united and rallied around the great leader Comrade Kim Il-song and the glorious party in elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly!"

Functionaries of local party and government organs, economic bodies and working people's organisations, agitators, five-family propagandists, teachers and college and university students are giving lectures and holding explanatory conversations at organs, industrial establishments, cooperative farms and residential neighborhood units on elections of deputies to the Supreme People's Assembly.

HELSINKI REUNIFICATION MEETING ADOPTS DOCUMENT

SK080352 Pyongyang KCNA in English 0336 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 8 (KCNA) -- A final document was adopted at the World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification which was held on January 30 and 31 in Helsinki, according to a report.

Noting that supporting the peaceful reunification of Korea and the Korean people's struggle for its realisation is a pressing task which brooks no further delay, the final document says: Korea must be reunified, not divided into two.

The conference stresses that reunification should be realized by the Koreans themselves without any interference from outside. The Democratic People's Republic of Korea has made numerous proposals to heal the split of the Korean nation. The conference showed high appreciation for these proposals, among which the proposal made by President Kim Il-song in October 1980 on founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is gaining worldwide interest and support.

Those who do not wish Korea's reunification are encouraging North-South confrontation and are trying to implement "simultaneous U.N. membership" in order to continue Korea's division. Any proposal for reunification not based on the withdrawal of all foreign troops and weapons from South Korea and democratization of its society is of no significance.

The conference supports genuine negotiations for reunification of Korea between North and South. Ending the military confrontation between the North and the South and the danger of a new war is a most important condition for the peaceful reunification of Korea.

In order to reduce tension and remove the danger of war, the Korean armistice agreement should be replaced by a peace agreement. All foreign forces should be withdrawn from South Korea.

The stationing of U.S. forces in South Korea constitutes a constant danger to peace in the world and is a violation of the Korean armistice agreement, the July 4, 1972 North-South joint statement and the resolution adopted at the 30th session of the U.N. General Assembly. It is an infringement upon the national sovereignty of the Korean people.

Stating that journalists from 68 countries want to express their unanimous solidarity with the journalists in South Korea who are working under extremely difficult conditions, the final document says: We demand the immediate release of all imprisoned colleagues. There must be an immediate end to the persecution of those who endeavour to report in a truthful and sincere way the aspirations, hopes and demand of the Korean people to be reunited.

All the illegally arrested and imprisoned people, including Kim Tae-chung, should be released at once and all penalties removed. It is our duty to tell the whole world about the struggle of the Korean people.

The conference expresses its conviction that all journalists who value independence and peace and wield their pens for justice should contribute to the reunification of Korea by supporting the Korean people's aspiration to end the division of their nation. The Korean people need our solidarity and full support.

The conference suggests the establishment of an international information center about Korea to let the world public know the facts about this situation.

We, representatives of the press from 68 countries around the world appeal to all journalists and their organizations, to all representatives of mass media.

Support the South Korean people and journalists fighting bravely for democracy, liberty and national reunification -- for peace and independence!

Support the Korean people in their struggle for the peaceful and independent reunification of Korea!

Letter to Kim Il-song

SK061038 Pyongyang KCNA in English 1017 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Pyongyang, February 6 (KCNA) -- The great leader Comrade Kim Il-song received a letter dated January 31 sent by Deputy Director of the ANSA news agency of Italy Amerigo Terenzi, Editor of the Indian paper BLITZ N.K. Nautiyal and Editor of the Nigerian paper DAILY SKETCH Kayode Awe, who were chairmen of the World Conference of Journalists for Korea's Reunification, upon the successful closing of the conference which was held on January 30-31 in Helsinki.

The letter extends wholehearted thanks to the great leader President Kim Il-song for sending a precious message of greetings to the conference which was attended by 145 journalists from 68 countries of the world to greatly encourage the attendants and make the conference more significant.

It says: The government of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea led by Your Excellency President put forward fair proposals to reunify the divided country independently, in a peaceful way and on the principle of great national unity, and has made all possible efforts for their realisation.

The attendants of the conference paid a high tribute to the great, tireless efforts made by Your Excellency to provide a unified country to the Korean people.

The conference unanimously regarded it as the supreme national task of the Korean people and, at the same time, a common desire of the peace-loving people of the world to realise the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea as early as possible.

It expressed full support to the proposal for founding the Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo and the ten-point policy of the unified state advanced by Your Excellency respected President, considering them to be a fair and aboveboard programme of reunification in which both the interests of the North and the South and the demand of the entire Korean people are taken into consideration and a peace-loving proposal making a positive contribution to the cause of peace in Asia and the rest of the world.

It pointed out that it is owing to the interference of outside forces that Korea has not yet been reunified and the tension has been heightened, resolutely opposed the splitists' "two Koreas" plot and their new war provocation maneuvers and violation of human rights in South Korea and held that the U.S. troops must withdraw from South Korea at once and South Korean society be democratised.

The attendants of the conference denounced the "proposal" brought forward recently by the South Korean rulers as one seeking their splitist purpose.

The conference stressed that to support the reunification of Korea is a lofty international duty of the journalists of the world and unanimously manifested the determination to make all efforts possible to accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of Korea.

The journalists of the world will conduct more energetically their journalistic activities in support of the new proposal for national reunification advanced by Your Excellency respected President and the struggle of the Korean people for its realization, holding high the pen of justice.

We believe that the Korean people under the wise leadership of Your Excellency respected President will surely accomplish the cause of the country's reunification with the active support and encouragement of the journalists and peace-loving people of the world.

We heartily wish Your Excellency respected President good health and a long life for the reunification and prosperity of Korea.

PRESIDENT SAYS UNIFICATION POSSIBLE IN 1980'S

SK080114 Seoul YONHAP in English 0051 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] Cheju, Korea, Feb. 8 (YONHAP) -- South Korean President Chon Tu-hwan Sunday morning declared here that he was confident the unification of the fatherland would be possible within the 1980's only if the nation were to be strongly united. "Since South Korea is superior to North Korea in many respects," the president said, "unification will surely be realized during this decade."

After receiving a briefing from the municipal administration of Sogup City in this resort island, the chief executive also said, "The day will come when North Korea will open its society and Korean brethren visit each other freely, if we consolidate our national strength by increasing our economic power."

Chon stressed that all public servants, as well as the general public, should concentrate their efforts and energy on the realization of the goal of unification. He further called on the people to be more vigilant about maintaining order, and make it a habit to keep the environment clean in order to host the 1986 Asian Games and 1988 Summer Olympics successfully. Chon also inspected Cheju City and other areas in this southernmost island.

MINISTER ON NORTH RESPONSE TO 20-POINT PROPOSAL

SK060155 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 82 p 2

[From the column "News Behind the News"]

[Text] In discussing the 20-point proposal for joint projects between the North and South, South Korean Unification Minister Son Chae-sik said on 5 February: "North Korea has not made an official response to it, but it seems to have softened its position when compared to its reaction to our 22 January proposal for drafting a constitution for unification." Minister Son's analysis is based on the derogatory language used against the South by Pyongyang radio and other North Korean media organs. Son said that "North Korea has markedly reduced its level of derision against the South." "We can say that North Korea has adopted a low profile because our 20-point proposal is so rational and the international community has shown great support," Son said. He added: "We may expect North Korea will reluctantly accept at least some of the 20 proposals."

Minister Son emphatically said that "the low profile adopted by the North must not be construed as a sign it is turning away from its ultimate goal to communize the South."

CHUNGANG ILBO OPPOSES OCEAN RESOURCES PACT

SK070302 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 82 p 2

[Editorial: "Secret Agreement on Underground Resources"]

[Excerpts] A secret agreement among the United States, Great Britain, West Germany and France to monopolize ocean mineral resources is arousing indignation in the Soviet bloc and Third World nations, not to mention Japan. Taking advantage of the opportunity to conclude an international agreement on development of ocean mineral resources, the United States, Great Britain, West Germany and France decided to sign the secret agreement on monopolistic development of ocean mineral resources on 19 February.

We are surprised at the brazen nature of this agreement, which excludes other nations. Though other nations are allowed to participate in the development of underground resources after they have completed the amendment of their laws by March 1983, businesses in the United States, Great Britain, West Germany and France will monopolize most mining zones until then. We feel this agreement is a replica of the colonial agreement of the imperialist powers in the 19th century.

Regarding ocean resources as the common property of mankind, member nations at the UN Conference on the Law of the Sea repeatedly discussed the question of concluding a treaty -- making the formation of an international body to manage the mining of ocean resources a key point.

To prevent developed nations with capital and technology from mining underwater resources as a monopoly, some underground mining zones were reserved for underdeveloped nations in a treaty draft.

If such a treaty is concluded, the developing nations, including Korea, can achieve their desire to become nations with natural resources by forming a consortium and introducing capital and technology from developed countries. The United States agreed to conclude the treaty during the Carter administration. However, it appears likely that Reagan has pushed ahead with the conclusion of the agreement under the pretext that securing ocean strategic resources is linked to the security of Western civilization.

It is expected that the developing nations and the Soviet Union will protest the action of the four nations at the forthcoming UN Conference on the Law of the Sea. Korea, a consumer of natural resources, welcomes price reductions in natural resources through the development of ocean resources. However, without an understanding that Korea belongs to the Third World, we must oppose this agreement to monopolize the common resources of mankind by the enterprises of industrial powers armed with technology and capital.

DPRK PREMIER SAID TO CANCEL SINGAPORE VISIT

SK061333 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean 6 Feb 82 p 1

[Text] Tokyo -- By correspondent Sin Song-sun -- Citing a diplomatic source from Singapore, today's edition of the Tokyo newspaper ASAHI SHIMBUN says North Korean puppet Premier Yi Chong-ok, now visiting four Asian countries, has cancelled his visit to Singapore scheduled for 15 February.

It has been learned that the reason for the cancellation is because of Singapore Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew's foreign travel during Yi Chong-ok's scheduled visit to Singapore.

According to a Singapore government source, Prime Minister Lee Kuan Yew plans to visit Taiwan and Hong Kong for about 10 days starting 10 February. The source said this schedule has been relayed to North Korea.

BREZHNEV ADDRESS ON DISARMAMENT HAILED

OW051907 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1711 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 5 Feb (MONTSAME) -- The Mongolian public assesses Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev's address to the representatives of the Consultative Committee of Socialist International on Disarmament as a great concern for the destiny of mankind. The Soviet leader expressed the strong conviction that any state building its policy on the reckoning for a nuclear war and winning a victory in such a war is senseless, and that it is an irresponsible, adventuristic gamble with the destiny of humanity. The most important task today is to avert the threat of a war. The Mongolian people warmly welcome and fully support the constructive position of the Soviet Union on the issue of reducing the nuclear weapon, meeting the interests of all nations, so when peace on earth is dear. Having clearly defined this position, Soviet President Brezhnev put forward another peace initiative directed at complete refusal by East and West from all types of medium-range weapons, aimed at targets in Europe. This initiative has given a real "zero option" that is to achieve an agreement on saving Europe for good from nuclear weapons, both medium range and tactical ones. Such an objective approach of the Soviet Union to the destiny of mankind is an organic continuation of the Soviet peace programme.

UNEN ANALYZES 'CRISIS' AMONG CHINESE COMMUNISTS

OW041808 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1709 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 4 Feb (MONTSAME) -- the present state of things in the C.P.C. (the Communist Party of China) clearly manifests to what results may lead the deviation from the Marxist-Leninist theory and practice of party construction, accumulated in the process of the world communist movement development, writes the daily UNEN in a signed article, "The Crisis in the C.P.C. Continues".

At present the C.P.C. has lost its role of the working class vanguard as well as of the directing force in socialist construction. The ideological and organisational principles of the C.P.C. testify to the fact that it has lost features of a true Marxist-Leninist party and has turned into a Maoist organisation.

Analyzing the reasons of such regeneration [as received] the newspaper stresses that the petty bourgeois faction in the party and state leadership, striving to change in its interests the essence of the proletarian party, has violated the Leninist party principles and norms. Beginning with "correction" of the Marxist-Leninist teaching, this faction ended with absolute deviation from it. Touching upon the "Big leap" and the "Great Cultural Revolution", the daily points out that they had become a severe lesson, which showed to what results may bring the distortion of the essence of socialism's principles.

Today the Chinese working class is represented in the party quite insignificantly. Continues the so-called "regulating of the party ranks" which is in fact a struggle against those forces in the party which negate Mao Zedong's course. The C.P.C. leadership admit themselves that the party popularity with the masses has degraded. Judging by the latest Chinese news reports the party cadres and members do not accept and not rarely violate the party discipline. The number of purged has significantly grown and the changes of the party leadership on all levels become more and more frequent.

The results of the 1981 C.P.C. 6th session testify to the factional struggle within the party. The "Resolution on Some Questions of the C.P.C. History Since the Foundation of the P.R.C." adopted at the session proves that the power struggle in the C.P.C. is in full swing.

The present Beijing leaders go out of their way in order to "modernize" Maoism and preserve it as a leading ideology. It totally conflicts with the tasks of socialist construction and with the vital interests of the Chinese people. It is (?not) of any doubt that the Chinese Communist Party will be capable of getting the country out of a socio-economic depression only if it breaks away from Maoism, restores the party's vanguard and directing role, close ties and cooperation with the world communist movement, with anti-imperialist and democratic forces, concludes UNEN.

JAPANESE 'MILITARY BUILDUP' DENOUNCED

OW062350 Ulaanbaatar MONTSAME in English 1710 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Ulaanbaatar, 6 Feb (MONTSAME) -- A MONTSAME commentator writes: Today Japan goes through a true military boom. The L.D.P. (Liberal-Democratic Party) government generously makes donations for the needs of the "Self-Defense Forces." The military budget as compared to that of the last year has been increased by 7.75 percent. The military-industrial complex operates at full capacity: new types of tanks, missiles, new war-ships are being developed, and a purchase of the most sophisticated planes in the U.S. is being planned. It is envisaged to increase by almost one third the arsenals of ammunition and two times the number of different kinds of missiles in a span of a single year. The anti-militarist clauses in the country's Constitution are openly ignored. The Japanese Prime-Minister Zenko Suzuki speaking in the parliament declared that the Self-Defense Forces' zone stretches for a thousand miles off the country's coasts.

This, to say the least, expanded interpretation of self-defense conforms with changes occurring in the American-Japanese military cooperation which is acquiring the characteristics of a military alliance. The question is the joint actions of the two countries' armed forces in case of "extraordinary circumstances." The Japanese ruling circles have willingly yielded to the U.S. demands to extend the range of combat operations of the Japanese air and marine forces over the whole of the north-west Pacific as to release the U.S. 7th Fleet for muscle-demonstrating in the Indian Ocean. This does not conflict with their own ambitions. At the same time the Japanese ruling circles are not disturbed by a possibility to get involved in a strange military adventure.

Quite the contrary are the feelings of the country's peace-champions. Their demands "no to war preparations," "no to revival of Japanese militarism," "no to military cooperation with the U.S." are being voiced evermore loudly and resolutely.

The Japanese military build-up alarms as well the neighbouring countries which know by their own sad experience what the Japanese military are capable of. But nevertheless the present Japanese Government, expanding on its strivings for peace, at the same time does everything to let free this horrible ghost.

OGARKOV LEADS MILITARY DELEGATION ON VISIT

Arrival of Group

BK060522 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0444 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK) -- At the invitation of the PRK Ministry [of National Defense], a Soviet military delegation led by Marshal Nikolay Vasiliyevich Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy minister of defense, arrived today in Phnom Penh. It was welcomed on its arrival at Pocheontong Airport by Soy Keo, vice minister of defense, Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department, and Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department. Also present on that occasion were O.V. Bostorin, the ambassador, and V. Kisilev, military attache, of the Soviet Embassy to Kampuchea.

Wreath-Laying Ceremony

BK070351 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1433 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK) The Soviet military delegation led by Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy defense minister, today laid a wreath at the monument to war dead in Phnom Penh. The Soviet delegation was accompanied by Vice Defense Minister Soy Keo. O.V. Bostorin, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea, and V. Kisilev, Soviet military attache in Kampuchea, were also present.

Visit to Defense Ministry

BK070723 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0401 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Feb (SPK) -- The Soviet military delegation led by Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy defense minister, visited the Ministry of Defense on Saturday afternoon [6 February]. The Soviet guests were warmly welcomed by Soy Keo, vice defense minister; Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; Di Phin, chief of the General Logistics Department; and combatants of the KPRAF.

Defense Ministry Reception

BK070757 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0403 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 7 Feb (SPK) -- The PRK Defense Ministry hosted a reception in Phnom Penh on Saturday evening [6 February] in honor of the Soviet military delegation led by Marshal N.V. Ogarkov, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and first deputy defense minister.

Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and defense minister; Soy Keo, vice defense minister; Meas Kroch, chief of the General Political Department; and Di Phin, chief of KPRAF General Logistics Department, attended the reception. Also present were O.V. Bostorin, Soviet ambassador to Kampuchea, and V. Kisilev and Vu Nha, military attaches respectively of the Soviet and Vietnamese embassies in Kampuchea.

Soy Keo expressed his joy of welcoming the Soviet military delegation to Kampuchea. This visit, he stressed, further encourages the Kampuchean people and armed forces in national defense and national reconstruction and confirms the deepening of the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Kampuchean and Soviet peoples and armed forces.

Soy Keo said: Through their untiring efforts, the Kampuchean people have recorded brilliant successes in all fields in the 3 years after the overthrow of the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary Khieu Samphan regime. With the assistance of the fraternal socialist countries and of progressive and peace-loving peoples the world over -- especially Vietnam and the Soviet Union -- the Kampuchean people will frustrate all the perfidious maneuvers of Chinese expansionism in collusion with U.S. imperialism and other reactionary forces. In the name of the Kampuchean people and armed forces, Soy Keo expressed his gratitude to the Soviet party, government, people and armed forces for their material and spiritual assistance to the Kampuchean people's just revolutionary struggle.

Marshal N.V. Ogarkov deeply thanked the Kampuchean party, government, people and armed forces for the warm welcome they gave to his delegation. He highly appreciated the achievements recorded by the Kampuchean people over the past 3 years under the clear-sighted leadership of the KPRP and KUFNCD.

Marshal N.V. Ogarkov affirmed that the visit of the Soviet military delegation will contribute to deepening the relations of friendship and solidarity between the Soviet and Kampuchean peoples and armed forces.

7 Feb Activities

BK071528 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] At 0800 on 7 February the high-ranking military delegation of the USSR led by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense of the USSR and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, called on cadres and male and female combatants undergoing training at the Kampuchean infantry school.

Speaking on this occasion, infantry school Director Keo Tan expressed a warm welcome to the visit of the high-ranking USSR military delegation which, he said, is a great encouragement for the Kampuchean soldiers in their training for national defense and construction. He stressed the steady development of the school under the leadership of the party and front and with the moral and material assistance of socialist countries, including the Soviet Union. This visit will further strengthen the bonds of solidarity and cooperation between the Kampuchean and Soviet armies, he said.

In his reply, Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov sincerely thanked all concerned for the cordial reception accorded to the delegation. This more clearly shows the consolidation of the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the two armies and peoples, he said. On behalf of the Soviet army and people, Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov expressed sincere moral and material support for the Kampuchean army and people in the cause of defending and building Kampuchea on the road to socialism.

After visiting the infantry school, the high-ranking Soviet military delegation attended the meeting organized at the Chattomuk Hall by the National Defense Ministry to welcome the delegation to the land of the PRK. Present on the Kampuchean side were Comrade Chan Si, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, acting chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of national defense; Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the KPRAF; Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the KPRAF General Political Department; and Comrade Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department.

On the Soviet side were Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy minister of defense and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces; and Comrade Oleg Bostorin, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK. Attending the meeting were several cadres and combats of the KPRAF. Comrade Kisilev, Soviet military attache, and Comrade Vu Nha, Vietnamese military attache to Kampuchea, as well as many Soviet Embassy personnel, were present.

Speaking on this occasion, Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee, vice minister of national defense and chief of the General Staff of the KPRAF, welcomed the visit by the high-ranking Soviet military delegation to the PRK, which bears clear evidence of the close friendship and solidarity between the PRK and the USSR. He exposed the destruction and crimes wreaked on the Kampuchean people by the genocidal Pol Pot-Ieng Sary-Khieu Samphan clique. At the same time, he spoke of the efforts made by the Kampuchean army and people since the 7 January liberation to restore every field. He stressed: The firm advance and steady development of the Kampuchean people can be attributed, besides to the correct leadership of the KPRP and the efforts made by the Kampuchean people and army themselves, to the solid support of the Soviet Union and the socialist community; to the militant alliance of the three Indochinese countries, particularly the Kampuchean-Vietnam alliance and cooperation; and to the immense assistance of progressive peace-loving countries in the world.

Speaking on the same occasion, Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, head of the high-ranking Soviet military delegation, expressed pleasure at the warm and cordial welcome given the delegation by the Kampuchean people and army. He said that this welcome proves that Soviet-Kampuchean friendship and solidarity remain strong and everlasting. He hailed the successes and achievements made during the past 3 years by the Kampuchean army and people under the correct leadership of the KPRP, which shows that the enemies of all stripes, including U.S. imperialism, Beijing expansionism, and lackeys such as Pol Pot, Ieng Sary, Khieu Samphan, Sihanouk and Son Sann, cannot set foot on Kampuchean soil ever again, nor can they provoke another war of aggression against Kampuchea. He stressed that the Soviet army and people will always continue to support and assist the Kampuchean people in the struggle against their enemies for the cause of independence, peace and national development.

Meeting With Heng Samrin

BKO80740 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0400 GMT 8 Feb 82

[Text] The high-ranking Soviet military delegation led by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy defense minister of the USSR and chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces, called on Comrade Heng Samrin, general secretary of the KPRP Central Committee and chairman of the PRK Council of State, at the Chamka Mon state palace at 0470 on 8 February.

Speaking during the meeting, Comrade Heng Samrin expressed profound thanks to the party, government, armed forces and people of the Soviet Union for all the support and assistance, moral and material, that they have given the Kampuchean party and people. The comrade party general secretary continued: This visit has brought about a firmer consolidation of the bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between our two armies and peoples and constitutes a great source of encouragement for the Kampuchean army and people in the defense and construction of their fatherland in accordance with the goal of advancing toward genuine socialism.

In his reply, Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, head of the high-ranking Soviet delegation, expressed profound thanks to the Kampuchean party, government, army and people for the warm reception accorded the delegation. The comrade stressed: This gesture clearly attests to the firm bonds of friendship, militant solidarity and cooperation between the parties, governments, armed forces and peoples of our two countries -- the Soviet Union and Kampuchea. On behalf of the Soviet party, government, armed forces and people, we extend best regards to the Kampuchean party, government, army and people and announce our full support for the just struggle of the Kampuchean party, government army and people in their revolutionary cause and socialist construction.

After a cordial conversation with Comrade Heng Samrin, which proceeded in a joyous and warm atmosphere permeated with a high sense of mutual understanding, the high-ranking Soviet military delegation led by Comrade Marshal Nikolay Ogarkov, first deputy defense minister and chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff, successfully ended its visit to our glorious Angkor land.

The high-ranking Soviet military delegation left safely for home at 0930, taking with it the sense of the ever-growing, long-lasting and immortal bonds of firm friendship, militant solidarity and close cooperation between the parties, governments, peoples and armed forces of the two countries -- Kampuchea and the Soviet Union. Sending off the high-ranking Soviet military delegation at Pocheontong Airport were, among others, Comrade Soy Keo, member of the KPRP Central Committee Political Bureau, vice minister of national defense and chief of the KPRAF General Staff; Comrade Meas Kroch, chief of the KPRAF General Political Department; Comrade Di Phin, chief of the KPRAF General Logistics Department; and many cadres and combatants of the KPRAF. Also on hand at the airport were Comrade Oleg Bostorin, Soviet ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary to the PRK; Comrade Kisilev, Soviet military attache to Kampuchea; and Comrade Vu Nha, SRV military attache to the PRK.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY SECOND SESSION CONTINUES

Chea Sim Opening Speech

BK071000 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Opening speech by Chea Sim, National Assembly chairman, at the 5 February morning session of the National Assembly's Second Session -- recorded]

[Text] [Applause] On behalf of the National Assembly of the PRK, I warmly congratulate all comrade National Assembly members, ladies and gentlemen and friends present at this, the Second Session of our First National Assembly. I wish you happiness and prosperity during the new year. [applause] The current session of the National Assembly is being held in the wake of the recent successful work of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense [KUFNCD]. On behalf of the people throughout the country, the National Assembly warmly hails the excellent success of the front congress and fully agrees with the KUFNCD's program of action for the independence, peace, freedom and happiness of the Kampuchean people. [applause]

We always remain resolute to struggle against the Beijing hegemonist-expansionists in collusion with imperialism and other international reactionaries, as well as their Pol Pot-Teng Sary-Khieu Samphan lackeys and the antinational traitors. The National Assembly would like to express its hope and confidence that the people from all strata will successfully implement the front's objectives and make appropriate contributions to the construction and defense of the fatherland and for the common revolutionary cause to bring about all-sided development in the country.

During this session, the Council of Ministers will present a report on economic and cultural affairs during 1981 and the economic and cultural objectives for 1982, and submit it for discussion and adoption by the National Assembly. The National Assembly will discuss and adopt bills on the organization of the National Assembly, the Council of State, the Council of Ministers and the judicial hierarchy. The National Assembly will also adopt many other necessary decisions.

We are confident that in light of the resolutions passed by the Fourth KPRP Congress and the PRK Constitution, all members will express their views on all bills; on the economic and cultural restoration, consolidation and development; and on the stabilization of the people's living conditions, and will carry on the struggle to protect and strengthen political order and social security, to build revolutionary forces in a big way down to the grassroots level and to implement well economic and cultural plans in 1982.

In conclusion, I would like to wish Comrade Chairman Heng Samrin, all presidium members, foreign guests, national guests of honor and all friends the best of health and success in all tasks. On behalf of the presidium, I would like to declare the Second Session of the First National Assembly open, and wish the session complete success. [applause]

Cheah Soth 5 Feb Report

BK071340 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1427 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 5 Feb (SPK) -- The second session of the National Assembly continued its work this afternoon by adopting the list of three committees under the jurisdiction of the National Assembly: the Legislative Committee, the Economic and Budget Affairs Committee and the Cultural and Social Affairs Committee. The Legislative Committee is made up of 11 persons and presided over by Vandy Kaon, member of the Council of State; the Economic and Budget Affairs Committee consists of 12 persons and is headed by Men Chhan, member of the Council of State; and the Cultural and Social Affairs Committee has 11 persons and is led by Nu Beng, vice chairman of the National Assembly.

This afternoon, Minister of Justice Uk Bunchhoeun presented bills on the organization of the Council of Ministers and the judicial hierarchy.

During the morning session, Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Cheah Soth made a report on successes achieved in preceding years in every field, particularly in agricultural production. He said: These successes have been achieved thanks to the wholehearted aid of Vietnam, the Soviet Union, other socialist countries and the international charity organizations.

1. Agricultural Production:

The young state power has mobilized the productive forces. In particular, thanks to the wholehearted aid and assistance of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in terms of foodstuffs and seeds estimated at 200,000 tons in 1979, and because the international organizations subsequently provided us with aid gradually until the end of the year, the bulk of the population was saved from famine and could recover their physical abilities. They started growing rice which, from the first period following liberation, yielded an estimated 500,000 tons of foodstuffs, and which constituted the basic source of food to stave off famine.

Following this initial success, the arable land quickly restored in 1980 was double that of 1979. Rice was planted on nearly 1.4 million hectares. Thanks to favorable weather, rice production in 1980 amounted to more than 1.6 million hectares, or 3 times that of 1979. The grand success in agricultural production in 1980 completely changed the outlook of our society. The danger of famine and disease left behind by the genocidal regime was completely removed. Markets for rice and other agricultural products were established. Concurrently, the economic and social activities functioned brilliantly.

Entering 1981, agricultural production encountered new difficulties due to excessive rainfall. A part of the early rice land was flooded by rainwater, while another part was hit by drought. Cultivated land amounting to nearly 200,000 hectares was completely damaged, and production diminished greatly. In 1981 the drought lasted more than 3 months, causing great difficulties for rice crop in the highlands. Under the leadership of the party and following the instructions of the state powers at all levels, with assistance in all fields, our farmers hurried to implement measures against the danger of drought to safeguard seedlings and transport and select them.

Cadres from central to provincial and district levels gave directives to farmers in the communes and villages and took part in the broadcasting and transplanting of early rice on tens of thousands of hectares reserved for 1981, expanding the area to nearly 1.35 million hectares -- almost equal to that cultivated in 1980. This constitutes a great victory for our peasants, party and government in the struggle against natural calamities.

With rice production, industrial crop production was restored and expanded from 13,500 hectares in 1980 to 24,700 hectares in 1981. In particular, the rubber plantations were restored gradually. In 1980 the exploited land was 5,000 hectares; in 1981 this area had risen to 8,700 hectares, supplying about 5,800 tons of latex and 3,990 tons of gum.

The raising of animals, particularly cattle, scored important advances. In 1981 the number of cattle increased by more than 10 percent compared with 1980. The number of hogs doubled. The number of fowl, particularly those raised within the family, increased seven times compared with 1979. During the fishing season, we hauled nearly 50,000 tons of fish, or 2.5 times more than in 1980. Salt production amounted to 40,000 tons.

2. Industrial and Artisan Production:

Following liberation, several industries were closed for a long time, while some others functioned on a limited scale because of the lack of spare parts, raw materials and, above all, cadres, workers and technicians, who were practically all massacred by the genocidal regime. Our state reassembled cadres, workers and technicians. Concurrently, we restored and returned to operation 54 enterprises at the central level and a certain number of basic small industries. More than 2,000 artisan bases started producing goods, such as farm tools and items for daily use, and processing agricultural products.

3. Communications, Transport and Posts:

The most remarkable exploits in the field of telecommunications, transport and posts can be seen in the unloading and transport of imported goods and equipment. The radio telegraphic and mail networks have been reorganized. In particular, thanks to the assistance of Vietnam and the Soviet Union, postal, harbor, rail and highway activities are also progressing.

4. Trade, Prices, Currency and Finances:

From the social structure left behind by the genocidal clique -- the only one in the world without money -- our state has paid special attention to creating conditions for the restoration of goods distribution and transport activities linked with the restoration of production. In this field, we have enjoyed the devoted assistance of the Soviet Union and Vietnam since the first day of our country's liberation. More than a year after liberation, the PRK riel was put into circulation, contributing to normalizing the social life and economy. This is proof of the energetic force and patriotism of the new regime and also of the victory in the field of production, particularly agricultural production. State-run trade has been organized from the central to grassroots levels. At the end of 1980 and the beginning of 1981, farmers throughout the country sold to the state 160,000 tons of unhusked rice in exchange for goods. Markets have resumed their activities.

5. Education, Teaching, Public Health, Culture and Social Welfare:

Following liberation, our state started building from scratch a new infrastructure for education, teaching and public health. We reassembled cadres who survived the genocidal regime for immediate training, and developed the potential of new cadres. Concurrently, the state rebuilt basic establishments in order to cope with the needs of the people.

We have 1.5 million students in the 1981-82 school year. The number of primary, secondary and tertiary education students has increased by 11.8 percent compared with the preceding school year. The number of teachers has risen to 43,000, that is, an increase of 8 percent. The anti-illiteracy movement and the training of teachers is developing with every passing day. The School of Medicine and Pharmacy and the School of Higher Pedagogy have been reopened. Nearly 600 students have been sent to further their studies in various faculties and secondary technical schools in socialist countries.

The health network has been restored and extended down to the commune level. Consultations and treatment have been organized for the masses. Cultural, cinematographic, artistic and sports activities have been developed. The state practices a free medical assistance system for patients and distributes school items free to students.

Cheu Soth went on to say: After 3 years of struggle to surmount difficulties, our people have won great successes in the economic and cultural fields. These successes are encouraging to them and to their friends in the five continents. These successes have confirmed that the situation of the Kampuchean revolution is irreversible. They are attributable to the just leadership of the party and state. They are the fresh flower of our people's patriotism, their will to fight and their persistent work, a fresh flower imbued with international solidarity. They are the result of the concerted forces under the regime of the PRK.

On behalf of the Council of Ministers, Cheu Soth expressed his profound gratitude to the people, parties and governments of fraternal socialist countries, particularly Vietnam, Laos and the Soviet Union, friendly countries and international organizations for their wholehearted aid.

On the economic development plan in 1982, Vice Chairman Cheu Soth stressed the tasks to be carried out, namely:

1. To promote agricultural production in order to increase the quantity of rice produced in 1982 and to expand the arable area, and to establish experimentation centers in the provinces and districts; to interest the peasants in raising cattle, pigs and fowl and intensifying rubber plantation work; to prepare, organize and manage all sectors of production and the processing of fish by the end of 1982 and the beginning of 1983.
2. To further enlarge and promote the movement of goods, particularly in rural centers, in order to increase agricultural production; to encourage the peasants to sell agricultural products to the state, reserve for them the right to freely use their products and accord them a necessary selling period. Assistance should be given to production solidarity groups and to collegial merchant groups of each village which have direct relations with the commercial establishments of the state to sell agricultural products and purchase industrial goods in order to distribute them to the peasants. It is necessary to intensify commercial relations between the Kampuchea-Vietnam border and sister provinces on the basis of the spirit of solidarity, assistance and reciprocal interests.
3. To multiply the production of export goods and expand economic relations with foreign countries. In 1982 it is imperative to increase the production of rubber, corn and tobacco for export and organize the exploitation and processing of farm products such as coconuts, cotton and kapok. We are ready to expand economic relations with other foreign countries.
4. To intensify cottage industries and rehabilitate industrial production. In order to rapidly increase tools and means of production necessary for basic construction, and to increase consumer goods and export-oriented products, it is necessary to develop cottage industries.

5. To increase the reliability of transport and radio communications. Maximum efforts should be made to maintain the network of radio communications broadcasts. Attention should be paid to repairing routes, particularly railroads, to reactivating river communications and to keeping harbors in good condition.

6. To organize and implement basic construction work. Making investments in basic construction is of important significance in the restoration and intensification of material and technical sources necessary for the construction of economic bases to contribute to actively promoting agricultural production.

7. To develop the management of finances, money and prices. Concurrent with the gradual development of the role of the state plan in conformity with the economic direction and management, we must, necessarily, gradually tidy up the management of the state budget.

8. To develop and further improve work in the cultural, education, public health and social welfare fields.

It is imperative to rationally use the existing bases of the cultural sector and broaden the opportunities for the state and the people to organize cultural, artistic and sports activities by increasing the publishing activities and taking care of important historical and cultural vestiges. In the field of education and teaching, it is imperative to take into consideration the development of the secondary and tertiary education as well as the education of adults. In the public health sector, it is imperative to strengthen all existing bases at the central level as well as in the provinces and, in particular, the districts and communes; to develop and use local drugs in concert with traditional medicine; and to ensure that health cadres are trained.

Further on 5 Feb Session

BK051357 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1230 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Our station has just received the following report:

The second Session of the First National Assembly continued its work at 1400 on 5 February in a most active and enthusiastic atmosphere. This afternoon, all the National Assembly members unanimously approved the organization of the Legislative Committee, the Economic and State Budget Committee and the Committee for Education, Public Health, Social Affairs and Culture, which are the committees within the jurisdiction of the National Assembly. At the same time, the National Assembly members listened attentively to the draft law on the organization of the Council of Ministers, which is composed of 5 chapters and 44 articles. The draft was read by Comrade Oung Phon, minister in charge of the cabinet of the Council of Ministers. Later, Comrade Uk Bunchhoeun, minister of justice, read a draft law on the organization of the justice sector, composed of 28 articles, to be examined and adopted by the National Assembly.

The National Assembly suspended its second session at 1600. It will continue this session on the morning of 6 February. Our station will present further reports on this session in future broadcasts.

SRV PROPOSAL TO RESUME TALKS WITH PRC LAUDED

BK070412 Phnom Penh SPK in French 1428 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Phnom Penh, 6 Feb (SPK) -- On 30 January the SRV Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese Embassy in Hanoi proposing that the two sides put an end to their border conflict and resume, as soon as possible, the third phase of the Sino-Vietnamese talks which are unilaterally broken off by the Chinese side in March 1980.

This was an act of good will on the part of Vietnam, which wishes to resolve the question of peace and stability at the Sino-Vietnamese border.

The Vietnamese side has on several occasions shown its good will to restore normal relations and settle all disputes between the two countries by peaceful means. China, nurturing expansionist ambitions, has always opposed Vietnam's positive proposals. Recently, it turned down a Vietnamese call for cessation of border hostilities for 10 days during the traditional New Year festival of the two countries. In unilaterally observing a cease-fire, Vietnam has shown its desire for peace and its good will to live on good terms with its big northern neighbor.

It is necessary that Vietnam and China resume talks because this will contribute to reducing tension in the region -- tension which stems from the Chinese expansionists' hostile policy against Vietnam. Since the shameful defeat of its February 1979 aggression against Vietnam, expansionist China has constantly committed armed provocations at the border between the two countries, threatening the Vietnamese people's peaceful life.

The Kampuchean people want to show their firm support for the peace initiative taken by Vietnam to end the hostilities and to resume the third phase of talks with China. The Kampuchean people demand that China cease immediately its military activities against the Vietnamese people.

VODK VIEWS REASONS FOR OGARKOV PRK, SRV VISIT

BK051210 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT
3 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "What Is the Purpose of the Chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff's Visit to Hanoi and Phnom Penh?"]

[Summary] At a time when the Le Duan Vietnamese aggressors are totally bogged down on the Kampuchean battlefield and when they have suffered repeated failures in their maneuvers to legalize the Vietnamese war of aggression in Kampuchea, the Soviet international expansionists -- Vietnam's bosses, supporters and accomplices in their war of aggression against Kampuchea -- have ordered Ogarkov, chief of the Soviet Armed Forces General Staff and deputy defense minister, to visit Hanoi and Phnom Penh at the beginning of February.

"This visit was officially announced in the Soviet army paper KRASNAYA ZVEZDA on 31 January. Why is Brezhnev sending his chief of staff to visit Hanoi and Phnom Penh at a time when the Vietnamese are at a total impasse -- militarily, politically and diplomatically -- and when the whole world is condemning Vietnam and vehemently demanding that it respect and abide by the resolutions of the UN General Assembly by withdrawing all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea?"

It is general knowledge that the Soviet Union spends \$6 million a day to enable Vietnam to wage its war of aggression in Kampuchea and it has sent its own troops to invade Afghanistan in order to implement its strategy of aggression and expansion aimed at dominating Southeast Asia, the Malacca Straits, the south Pacific region, the Indian Ocean, the Persian Gulf and the oil sources in the Middle East. The Soviet Union and Vietnam have carried on their war of aggression against Afghanistan and Kampuchea for over 3 years now in order to realize this strategy. But, they still are unable to fulfill this criminal design.

"In Kampuchea, Vietnam and the Soviet Union have come to realize that if they allow the situation on the battlefield to develop as it has been, sooner or later the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression in Kampuchea will face total defeat. This is why Vietnam has struggled desperately on the battlefield and at the same time launched deceitful diplomatic maneuvers in the international arena in order to postpone its defeat.

Thus, Brezhnev has sent the chief of his armed forces to Hanoi and Phnom Penh in an attempt to encourage Vietnam to struggle on in order to postpone its defeat and redress its total impasse on the Kampuchean battlefield. Moreover, this visit is aimed at making an on-the-spot assessment of new strategies and tactics in preparation for further advance, as well as at threatening the countries in Southeast Asia."

But, since the Southeast Asian countries and other peace and justice-loving countries are well aware of the tricky, aggressive and obstinate nature of the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists, they will certainly heighten their vigilance against all the perfidious and dark maneuvers of the Vietnamese-Soviet expansionists.

"They will certainly strive to increase the defense of their respective countries, jointly check the dangers of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion and jointly provide further support and assistance -- political, diplomatic, material and moral -- to the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea, who are struggling against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors directly on the battlefield." Moreover, they will certainly take further steps to press Vietnam to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. Only after Vietnam withdraws all of its aggressor troops from Kampuchea can the danger of war in Southeast Asia be prevented and can long-lasting peace, stability and security be ensured in this region.

VODK URGES UNION OF FORCES TO OPPOSE SRV

BK061106 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea
2330 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "All Peace- and Justice-Loving Countries in the World Resolutely Adhere to the Principle of International Law and Practice in Order To Solve the Kampuchean Question"]

[Summary] The Vietnamese aggressors have invaded and occupied Democratic Kampuchea -- an independent, sovereign, neutral and nonaligned state and a member of the United Nations -- in violation of the UN Charter and international law and practice. The world is fully aware that Vietnam is the aggressor, while the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea are the victims. For this reason, world opinion categorically opposes the act of aggression committed by the Le Duan authorities and demands that they withdraw from Kampuchea so that the Kampuchean people may settle their own problem and determine their own destiny without outside interference or pressure.

At the United Nations during the past 3 years, additional UN members have voted in support of Democratic Kampuchea as Kampuchea's sole legal and legitimate representative, and they have demanded that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea and respect the Kampuchean people's sacred right to determine their own destiny through UN-supervised elections.

However, the Vietnamese are very stubborn. "For 3 years they have refused to abide by the wishes of the international community, and even now there is no sign that Vietnam wants to withdraw its troops from Kampuchea. On the contrary, both its military activities on the Kampuchean battlefield -- along the western border where its forces are engaging in daily provocations against Thailand -- and its diplomatic activities on the international stage to eliminate Democratic Kampuchea's forces -- both its fighting forces on the battlefield and the force of its legitimate status -- and to split the international front that opposes its aggression and supports the Kampuchean people's just struggle clearly show that Vietnam wants to occupy Kampuchea forever in order to use this country as a springboard in the implementation of the aggressive and expansionist strategies of Vietnam and its master, the Soviet Union, in Southeast Asia."

It is true that Vietnam is determined to continue its aggression and expansion, but the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea are determined not to allow Vietnam to annex their country and exterminate their race without a struggle. Likewise, the people of the world and peace- and justice-loving countries can in no way permit the Vietnamese aggressors to set a bad precedent for a bigger country to violate a smaller country with impunity. They will continue to cooperate in putting pressure on Vietnam to withdraw all its troops from Kampuchea in accordance with the UN resolutions and the statement of the international conference on Kampuchea and will continue to support the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea in all fields.

It is the duty of peace- and justice-loving forces to maintain unity in opposition to acts of aggression, expansion and interference and to protect the UN Charter, international law and peace, security and stability in the world. They should support those suffering from arbitrary acts of aggression and those fighting to defend their country and contributing to the defense of international law and practice and world peace. "They must not do anything that might affect or weaken the forces that are fighting in opposition to aggression through whatever means."

There is only one solution for the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea: To fight against the Vietnamese aggressors until they are driven out of Kampuchea. The Kampuchean people want it to be a sovereign, independent nation, with dignity and territorial integrity like any other country. They do not want to be anyone's slave. During the past 3 years, Kampuchea -- under the leadership of the Democratic Kampuchean Government -- has fought and overcome many obstacles for this glorious national cause. It has caused the more than 300,000 Vietnamese aggressors to become inextricably bogged down in Kampuchea. "If the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has pursued the new strategic political line and the PDFGNUK political program, it is because it intends to rally all the national forces both at home and abroad in order to fight the Vietnamese and safeguard the nation.

"During the past 3 years, though it has been busy leading the Kampuchean nation and people to struggle on the battlefield, the Government of Democratic Kampuchea has earnestly sought meetings with other Kampuchean factions in the sincere hope of establishing an anti-Vietnamese union. Democratic Kampuchea and the Kampuchean nation and people have firm confidence in the union in order to increase the resistance forces both now and in the distant future, when Kampuchea will need all its national forces for national defense and construction.

"With this confidence, we appeal to all national forces to hold aloft the traditional banner of a great union, to place the national salvation cause above all else and to make every effort to continue discussions in order to quickly achieve a coalition on the basis of the principle of equality and harmony, so as to increase the resistance forces to quickly drive the Vietnamese from our beloved Kampuchean land and bring a rapid end to the misery and hardship of our people.

"At the same time, the Kampuchean nation and people and Democratic Kampuchea would like to appeal to all peace- and justice-loving countries to continue to support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea and avoid any action that may harm the anti-Vietnamese forces on the battlefield and that could benefit Vietnam and the Soviet Union." Only in this way can the Kampuchean question be correctly solved and peace and security be maintained in Southeast Asia.

VODK LAUDS ASEAN POLICY STAND, EFFORTS

BK060751 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 4 Feb 82

[Unattributed commentary: "It Is Necessary To Implement the Resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the Declaration of the International Conference on Kampuchea in Order To Solve the Kampuchean Problem"]

[Text] On 31 January Datuk Mokhtar Hashim, Malaysian minister of culture, youth and sports, who headed the Malaysian delegation at the Fourth ASEAN Interparliamentary Conference in Kuala Lumpur, stated that ASEAN legislatures will seek to solve the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the international conference on Kampuchea. He said: We believe that it is the only way to solve the Kampuchean problem.

At the same time, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila told Thai reporters in Bangkok that ASEAN's policy and stand in solving the Kampuchean problem have not changed.

During the past more than 3 years in which the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies have waged aggression in Kampuchea, the ASEAN countries -- which are Kampuchea's neighbors and are directly and greatly threatened by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemies' aggressive war waged with Soviet support and participation -- have adopted a firm political stand by opposing the Vietnamese enemies' aggression and supporting the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea. They have exerted determined efforts seeking a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese aggressive troops from Kampuchea and respect for the Kampuchean people's right to determine their own destiny by themselves with no external interference.

This political stand by ASEAN and their efforts regarding the Kampuchean issue are correct and just, conforming with the UN Charter and international law. At the same time, they have obviously contributed to the defense of peace and stability in Southeast Asia. Their efforts also serve to heighten the banners of the UN Charter and international law and demonstrate that they will not let the Vietnamese and Soviet expansionists trample them under foot and destroy them as they wish.

Because of their just and correct stand, conforming with the principle of opposing external aggression and interference and assisting as well as supporting the victims, ASEAN has received overwhelming sympathy and active support from peace- and justice-loving peoples and countries in the world for their efforts. This has strongly encouraged all the peoples and countries who have suffered from threats, interference and aggression by the Soviet, Vietnamese and Cuban expansionists and their companies.

Concerning the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea -- direct victims of the Vietnamese enemies' aggression -- the assistance and support of the ASEAN countries and all peace- and justice-loving countries in the world are very valuable. Thanks to this assistance and support, the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea have struggled and overcome countless difficulties and obstacles in their fight against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, and have scored successive victories improving the Kampuchean people's situation as well as the destiny of the entire Kampuchean nation. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors are deeply bogged down in Kampuchea and they cannot advance as they wish according to their own aggressive and expansionist strategy as well as that of the Soviets in Southeast Asia.

Consequently, the struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea for the Kampuchean nation's salvation has obviously contributed to the resistance against the danger of the aggressive and expansionist strategy of the Vietnamese and the Soviets in the region. It also contributes to the defense of peace and stability in the world.

The UN General Assemblies held successively over the past 3 years, as well as the international conference on Kampuchea convened in July 1981, adopted resolutions and declarations with reasonable principles to solve the Kampuchean problem by demanding the complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the implementation of the sacred right of the Kampuchean people to determine their own destiny by themselves through free elections under UN supervision. This is the only way to solve, correctly and permanently, the Kampuchean problem. An overwhelming number of countries -- and this number has increased over the past 3 years -- have supported this stand in order to solve the Kampuchean issue.

The situation on the battlefield, where the Le Duan Vietnamese enemies are intensifying their aggressive war inside the country and on the Kampuchean-Thai border, and are increasing their provocations against Thailand with each passing day, reinforces the view that it is necessary to solve the Kampuchean problem in conformity with the resolutions of the UN General Assemblies and the international conference on Kampuchea through a complete withdrawal of aggressive Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. By so doing, peace can be restored in Kampuchea, tension along the border and throughout Southeast Asia can be eliminated and peace and stability in Southeast Asia can be guaranteed for a long time.

Therefore, it is essential for all peace- and justice-loving countries in Southeast Asia and throughout the world to continue to unite with each other, to assist and support the just struggle of the Kampuchean people and Democratic Kampuchea, and to take measures to bring pressure to bear on the Vietnamese. In this way, their difficulties will increase until they are forced to withdraw all their aggressive troops from Kampuchea as demanded by the UN General Assemblies and the international conference on Kampuchea.

VODK REPORTS LNLF GUERRILLAS' BATTLE ACTIVITIES

BK311011 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian to Kampuchea 2330 GMT 30 Jan 82

[Text] Here is a report on the struggle in Laos:

On 23 January the Lao National Liberation Front [LNLF] guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese aggressors south of (Banteay Sre), killing one and wounding two. One more Vietnamese died and another was wounded when they hit landmines.

On 24 January the LNLF guerrillas attacked the Vietnamese west of the (Preal) hamlet position, killing five and wounding four.

On 25 January they attacked the Vietnamese south of (Khlem) hamlet, killing four and wounding eight. Three other Vietnamese were killed and three more wounded when they hit landmines.

In sum, during these 3 days the LNLF guerrillas killed our wounded 32 Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

POST REPORTS ARMY FIRING ON KAMPUCHEAN BASES

BK051417 Bangkok POST in English 5 Feb 82 p 2

[Text] The Thai Army on Tuesday fired live shells at two Heng Samrin Kampuchean artillery bases in retaliation for a number of stray shells that fell on Aranyaprathet border villages, Army Assistant Commander in Chief Gen Athit Kamlangk told reporters yesterday. The retaliatory fire had stopped stray shells falling in Thai territory, he said after an inspection trip to the border district on Wednesday. He said the army's action followed the firing of "warning shot" smoke shells into the two Kampuchean bases at Phum Po Samton and Phanom Mak Huen, which failed to stop the stray shells.

Gen Athit said the retaliation was carefully considered because of the sensitive nature of the Kampuchean situation. The general also said that Ban Khok Sabaeng villagers, who had suffered the most from stray shells, received money, sandbags and instructions on how to build proper bunkers. They received 50,000 baht and 30,000 sandbags raised from public donations. He said the villagers are in good spirits despite their ordeal, and have rejected the army's offer to evacuate them to a safer place. He said he instructed soldiers to help the villagers build bunkers that would withstand stray shells from fighting between Heng Samrin's troops and the Khmer Rouge.

More than 40 shells fired from inside Kampuchea landed in Thai border districts on Tuesday. Last Saturday night two young boys were killed and three members of their family seriously injured when an artillery shell slammed into their border village home.

QUESTION OF KHMER MEETING IN BEIJING VIEWED

Official's Remarks

BK051459 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpt] Chet Sutcharitkun, director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, told newsmen this morning that Thailand has proposed Beijing as the venue for the meeting of the three Kampuchean anti-Vietnamese factions because Prince Sihanouk, now living in Beijing, said that he could not afford the expense of traveling if the meeting were held somewhere else. Meanwhile, Son Sann is reportedly going to make a trip to Beijing. Therefore, it will be convenient to hold the meeting in Beijing. Chet revealed that Malaysia has proposed Kuala Lumpur for the meeting. The director general disclosed that Deputy Foreign Minister Arun Phanuphong, during his trip to the PRC to attend a meeting on technology with PRC officials, informed the Chinese side about ASEAN's attitude toward the Kampuchean problem and the efforts to form a coalition government in Kampuchea. ASEAN wants China to play an effective role in seeking a solution to the political problem in Kampuchea which will lead to the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and, eventually, a free election for the Kampuchean people so that they can choose their own government. In this regard, the Chinese side has announced that it wants a coalition government to be set up quickly in Kampuchea.

Asked if the ASEAN member countries would convene a meeting to consider Malaysia's move to withdraw its recognition of Democratic Kampuchea which was announced by the Malaysian prime minister recently, the director general of the information department said: The meeting has not yet been planned. The Singapore foreign minister, in his capacity as chairman of the ASEAN standing committee, is now in Indonesia and will visit all ASEAN countries for consultations on this matter. He will come to Thailand next week.

PRC Response

BK051148 Hong Kong AFP in English 1131 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Excerpts] Bangkok, 5 Feb (AFP) -- China, through its ambassador here, today expressed reluctance to host a new summit of Cambodian resistance forces, Thai official sources reported.

No exact wording was available of China's response to the Thai suggestion that the summit, to bring together Khmer Rouge leader Khieu Samphan, ex-head of state Prince Norodom Sihanouk and one-time Premier Son Sann, be held in Beijing. The Chinese position emerged after a 40-minute meeting between Chinese ambassador Shen Ping and Thai foreign minister Sitthi Sawetsila.

According to the sources, China preferred the summit to be held in an ASEAN capital because it feared the non-communist grouping would accuse Beijing of pro-Khmer Rouge bias should the tri-partite meeting fail to make headway toward a coalition. The sources noted that China was not keen on ASEAN's "loose coalition" formula, which it saw primarily as a bid to control Khmer Rouge growth, with the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia a secondary priority.

Meanwhile, a Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said Singapore Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan was discussing the coalition effort on a current ASEAN tour in his capacity as chairman of its Standing Committee. Mr Suppiah is meeting foreign ministers of Singapore's ASEAN partners, but his trip to Thailand is yet to be scheduled, the spokesman said.

BANGKOK URGES UNITY AGAINST VIETNAMESE THREAT

BK051510 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in Thai 1000 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Unattributed Commentary]

[Text] The situation in Kampuchea is currently of global interest, particularly the move to establish a coalition government among the Kampuchean factions opposed to the Vietnamese. This coalition would comprise Prince Sihanouk, a former head of state; Khieu Samphan, leader of the Khmer Rouge; and former Premier Son Sann, who heads the Khmer People's National Liberation Front. The three factions have held several meetings among themselves but they have yet to produce any tangible results. It appears that more meetings will be held, something that is in the interest of Kampuchea itself.

As for the fighting in Kampuchea, which broke out as a result of the Vietnamese occupation of Kampuchea territory, Vietnamese actions against pockets of popular resistance continue. Repeated clashes between the Vietnamese-Heng Samrin troops and Khmer Rouge forces near the Thai border has led to a situation where Thailand is continuously being hit by stray rounds fired by the belligerents. This is a serious situation, as many Thai people have been killed and much property damage sustained as a result of these shellings.

The Thai Foreign Ministry has instructed Thailand's permanent mission to the United Nations to inform the secretary general of these incidents and ask him to make the other members of the United Nations aware of the situation.

An additional factor, according to the director general of the Foreign Ministry's Information Department, is that over the past few weeks Vietnam has stepped up its slanderous propaganda campaign against Thailand. For instance, it has made baseless accusations against Thailand, saying that Thailand has violated Kampuchean territorial waters and airspace. Such charges are utterly baseless and the Thai Government has already refuted them.

The fact that Vietnam has stepped up its campaign of slanderous fabrications against Thailand indicates that Vietnam might actually have certain ill designs against Thailand. All Thai people must therefore be vigilant to what is going on in Kampuchea, because we share a common border with that country. The clashes inside Kampuchea will unavoidably affect our country. All Thai compatriots must strengthen their unity and act as eyes for the authorities in a concerted effort to resist any penetration of our country.

The situation is unstable, especially with a certain Indochinese country behaving like a colony-hunter. A clear example of this is the actual situation in Kampuchea, a state of broken homes where large numbers of people have had to flee to other countries for their own safety. All Thai people should heed this and should not be overconfident.

UN OFFICIAL DISCUSSES REFUGEES, OTHER ISSUES

Meeting With Sitthi

BK021245 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 2 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees [UNHCR] William R. Smyser met Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila yesterday after his arrival in Thailand. They reportedly discussed the refugee situation and other related problems in the region. Smyser will inspect refugee camps at Khao I-Dang and Nong Chan in Prachin Buri Province today.

Thai authorities are expected to inquire of the deputy UNHCR chief about the progress in its promised financial assistance for the Thai antipiracy program during their talks with him. UNHCR has received pledges from donor countries for 62 million baht for the antipiracy program in Thailand.

Smyser is making a visit to ASEAN countries for a firsthand look at the refugee situation in the region.

Meeting With Prem

BK050910 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 0000 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees Smyser and his party called on Prime Minister Gen Prem Tinsulanon at Government House yesterday. Secretary General of the National Security Council Sqn Ldr Prasong Sunsiri was also present at the meeting.

The UN deputy high commissioner for refugees said the aim of his visit is to understand the refugee problem in Southeast Asia in order to provide aid and cooperation in this problem. His visit to Southeast Asia is possible now because of the improved refugee situation in Pakistan and Afghanistan. He does not want the world to think that the refugee problem in Southeast Asia has been ignored by the United Nations.

The prime minister expressed his thanks for UN concern and noted that the Thai Government realized the need for humanitarian assistance for the refugees it is sheltering. Thailand, however, is unable to maintain these refugees permanently, and therefore would like to see efforts by the United Nations to convince other countries to accept more refugees for resettlement. The UN deputy high commissioner for refugees said he sympathizes with Thailand and will do his best to help Thailand on this matter.

Refugee, Antipiracy Aid Pledge

BK070739 Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1100 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The UNHCR will maintain its cooperation with Thailand to solve the influx of refugees into Thai territory. The visiting deputy high commissioner, William R. Smyser, has said that. In solving the refugee problems, the UNHCR will facilitate the sending of refugees for resettlement abroad for those who prefer to repatriate [as heard] and also try to provide citizenship for the refugees in the countries they move in. About 700 Laotian refugees have so far voluntarily repatriated and it is expected that more Laotian refugees will gradually apply for repatriation.

Mr Smyser, who visited the refugee holding centers in Prachin Buri Province a few days ago, has stated that he would bring the matter of the refugees' problems and what he has seen in Thailand before the UNHCR office and seek further assistance.

On the problem of piracy in the international seas, he said the UNHCR is gravely concerned about this problem and had urged many countries to help suppress the piracy. The UNHCR has allocated some amount of \$2.4 million plus an additional emergency fund of \$2 million for the piracy suppression project.

THAI-BURMESE BORDER POLICY COMMITTEE MEETS

BK071600 Bangkok Domestic Service in Thai 1300 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] According to a report from the Supreme Command Information Center, on 3 February Supreme Commander Gen Saibut Koetphon, in his capacity as the director of the Thai-Burmese Border Policy Operations Committee, chaired the meeting of the committee. The results of the meeting are as follows:

The Thai Government will pursue a firm policy of not allowing any alien forces to take refuge or carry out activities in Thai territory, since that constitutes a threat to the security of the kingdom as well as its relations with its neighbor. The government will also take a firm stand in suppressing border smuggling and narcotics trafficking.

The Thai-Burmese border policy operations committee also formulated guidelines for the prevention of untoward incidents, for the development of the border areas and border security and for the suppression of outlawed elements and those violating Thailand's sovereignty. The meeting decided to set up a northern border defense command with special attention given to the area along Thai-Burmese border bounded by Chiang Rai, Chiang Mai and Mae Hong Son, about 30 km inside Thai territory. Priority will also be given to rugged and remote areas such as Ban Hin Taek and Ban Mae Salong, in Mae Chan District, Chiang Rai Province, Ban Tham Ngop in Fang District, Chiang Mai Province and Ban Hae Saya, in Muang District, Mae Hong Son Province, where officials have had difficulties in reaching the villagers. The border in these areas will be developed and cleared of narcotics movements and foreign elements.

Meanwhile, efforts will be made to rapidly develop 12 villages in the three provinces where former Kuomintang troops are staying in order to improve social and economic conditions and to restore law and order under Thai jurisdiction. Authorities will launch the program of village development around the country for strategic purposes, similar to what has been undertaken in the border provinces in other parts of the country. In addition to the deployment of operational units and equipment as a remote warning system, the strategy for this development of border security will also consist of introducing basic materiel for self-development and self-defense to the local people in coordination with the regular defense system, and of creating a strong union between the government and the private sector.

The northern border defense command will have its headquarters in Chiang Mai Province and will be operated by civilian, police and military officials. Its operations will come under the supervision of the Joint Operations Center of the supreme command headquarters. It is believed it will be possible to start operations soon, and this will enhance border security protection to the north, as well as effectively contribute to the government's policy of suppressing narcotics trading elements and foreign armed forces.

SOVIET MARSHAL OGARKOV PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT

Talks With Gen Le Trong Tan

OW060341 Hanoi VNA in English 0308 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, 5 Feb (VNA) -- Talks were held here today between N.V. Ogarkov, marshal of the Soviet Union, member of the CPSU Central Committee, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first vice-minister of defence, and his party, and leaders of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Armed Forces headed by Senior Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, member of the CPV Central Committee, vice-minister of national defence, and chief of the General Staff. Also present on this occasion were General Van Tien Dung, member of the Political Bureau of the CPV Central Committee and minister of national defence, and Soviet Ambassador B.N. Chaplin.

The talks, taking place in a very warm atmosphere, marked an important development in the friendship and comprehensive cooperation between the armed forces and peoples of the two fraternal countries.

Visits VPA Military Institute

OW062318 Hanoi VNA in English 1549 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, Feb 6 -- Marshal of the Soviet Union N.V. Ogarkov, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first vice minister of national defence, has called at the Military Institute of the Vietnamese People's Army during his friendly visit to Vietnam. N.V. Ogarkov was accompanied by Lieutenant-General Le Trong Tan, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, and Major General Tran Van Quang, vice minister of national defence.

Welcoming the distinguished guests on this occasion, Major General Hoang Minh Thao, director of the institute, expressed his gratitude to the Soviet Union for its great assistance and said that many of the teachers and officers now working at the institute had attended training or refresher courses at the well-known military institutes of the Soviet Union. "We are proud of fighting against the common enemy besides the heroic Soviet Armed Forces in the armies of fraternal socialist countries," the major general said.

He added: "Acting upon the instructions of President Ho Chi Minh and of the Communist Party of Vietnam, we pledge to constantly follow the examples of fighting, study and work, and the noble internationalist spirit of the heroic Soviet Armed Forces and to do our best to contribute to strengthening the everlasting great friendship between Vietnam and the Soviet Union.

Speaking at the get-together with teachers and students of the institute, Marshal Ogarkov stressed the pressing need for further strengthening the socialist community and opposing every scheme of aggression of imperialism and other international reactionary forces. "We have noted that the Communist Party and the Government of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam are paying great attention to the training of leading officers of the Vietnam People's Army", he said. Marshal Ogarkov wished the students good results in study and expressed his hope that they would master the military science and art.

On this occasion Marshal Ogarkov presented the institute with a portrait of Lenin and the "Military Encyclopedia of the Soviet Union".

Visits VPA Army Unit

OW071744 Hanoi VNA in English 1538 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 7 -- N.V. Ogarkov, marshal of the Soviet Union, chief of the General Staff of the Soviet Armed Forces and first vice minister of defence, and his party have paid a visit to the "Tien Phong" (Vanguard) Infantry Division, a hero unit of the Vietnam People's Army.

The guests were accompanied by Senior-Lieutenant General Le Trong Tan, vice minister of national defence and chief of the General Staff of the Vietnam People's Army, and other senior officers. A meeting was held at the division headquarters to welcome the Soviet marshal and his party. The commander of "Tien Phong" Division presented Marshal N.V. Ogarkov with an album of photos depicting his division's activities in fighting and building and a fire-arm captured from the enemy during the anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation.

VNA REJECTS THAI 'FABRICATION' ABOUT SHELLING

OW051155 Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] According to the 4 February Thai paper NATION REVIEW, the commander of the 9th Division and 1st Military Region of the Thai Armed Forces has spread the news that Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea bombarded Thai territory. The VIETNAM NEWS AGENCY is authorized to issue a statement categorically rejecting this slander. Obviously, the dissemination of this fabrication only serves the Chinese scheme to pit ASEAN against Indochina and to distract public opinion, which sternly condemns China's expansionist and hegemonist savage ambitions in this region.

The SRV Government's unswerving policy is to strictly respect the independence, sovereignty, territorial integrity and security of Thailand and, at the same time, it is hoped to develop friendly, good-neighbor relations with the Kingdom of Thailand.

THAI CHARGE OF 'SUPERPOWER' MEDDLING CITED

BK061131 Hanoi International Service in English 1000 GMT 6 Feb 82

[Text] The chief of the General Staff of the Thai Army, [as heard] Saiyut Koetphon, said a superpower is supporting and commanding the rebel activities in Thailand. In a speech marking the Thai Army Day on 25 January 1982, Gen Saiyut Koetphon said this superpower had applied all measures to turn Thailand into a situation like a war with neighboring countries and finally to get involved in a war and fight for that superpower, namely, China, though he did not mention the name.

NHAN DAN SCORES PRC FOR TENSION ALONG BORDER

OW060739 Hanoi VNA in English 0716 GMT 6 Feb 82

["NHAN DAN: China Deliberately Maintains Tension Along Border" -- VNA Headline]

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 6 -- NHAN DAN today condemns the Chinese authorities for turning a deaf ear to Vietnam's good will and deliberately maintaining tension along the common border. The paper recalls U.N. secretary general's remark in his recent message to Chairman of the Council of Ministers Pham Van Dong that "the situation was quiet along the common border of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and the People's Republic of China" during the recent Tet (Lunar New Year festival). Vietnam's good will in creating that situation cannot be denied, the paper stresses.

Nevertheless, the paper goes on, the Chinese authorities have made black white. On January 20 Radio Beijing claimed that Vietnam tried to "pull the wool over one's eyes". The mouthpiece of the Beijing authorities even asked: "If Vietnam really has good will why has it not ended for good its hostile acts thus enabling the people of the two countries along the common border not only to enjoy a peaceful Tet, but also to live in peace forever?"

"In point of fact," NHAN DAN says, "during the Tet period 'the situation was quiet along the common border' as has been noted by the U.N. secretary general. That was thanks to Vietnam's good will.

"On January 30, 1982, the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry sent a note to the Chinese Foreign Ministry proposing that the two sides end all armed activities along the common border and quickly resume the Sino-Vietnamese negotiations. Vietnam's words have always matched its deeds. That has put the Chinese authorities in a very awkward position. So, all that they could do was to invent the story of Vietnam committing military provocations on 44 occasions in the border area during the Tet period in order to prove that their statement on January 20 was correct."

The paper continues: "That is a trick very familiar to the propaganda machine of the Beijing ruling circles which consists in feeding slander with slander, cooking up 'evidence' to 'substantiate' their allegations. However, as in the past, this trick did not cut much ice. "Brazen slander cannot help the Chinese authorities to shirk their responsibility of seriously responding, by concrete deeds, to Vietnam's good will and to the just demand of peace-loving people all over the world," the paper concludes.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH ATTENDS PARIS CEREMONY

OW051249 Hanoi VNA in English 0701 GMT 5 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 5 -- A ceremony to hand over a cheque of 20,000 francs to Hanoi's Dong Da precinct was held in the Choisy-le-Roi town of Paris on Wednesday. Choisy-le-Roi has established sisterhood relations with Dong Da. The ceremony was attended by Louis Luc, mayor of Choisy-le Roi, Senator Helene Luc, Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee, head of the Vietnamese party delegation to the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party, Vietnamese Ambassador to France Mai Van Bo, and others.

Nguyen Duy Trinh expressed thanks to the French Communist Party and the Communists and people in Choisy-le-Roi for their kind gesture of friendship and solidarity.

NGUYEN DUY TRINH ADDRESSES PARIS RALLY

OW071806 Hanoi VNA in English 1508 GMT 7 Feb 82

[Text] Hanoi, VNA, February 7, -- Nguyen Duy Trinh, Political Bureau member of the Communist Party of Vietnam Central Committee and head of the party delegation to the 24th Congress of the French Communist party on Feb 5 attended a mass rally in Paris in honour of the foreign delegations participating in the congress, V.N.A. correspondent in the French capital reports.

The meeting was presided over by Paul Laurent, Political Bureau member of the P.C.F., and Henri Malberg, member of the party C.C. and secretary of the party organization in Paris.

Nguyen Duy Trinh delivered the following speech of greetings: The delegation of the Communist party of Vietnam is very happy to attend the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party, the well-tested revolutionary vanguard and loyal defender of the fundamental interests and noble spiritual values of the French working class and people. At today's meeting filled with internationalism, allow me on behalf of the Vietnamese working class and people, and of the Communist party of Vietnam, the party and President Ho Chi Minh, the first Vietnamese to become a member of the Communist Party at the historic Tours congress, to extend to your congress, our warm greetings and our best wishes of success.

Your congress is held at time when the political life in France is going through an important turning point. The victory of the French leftist forces in the last summer elections has brought the leftist government back to power. For the first time in 34 years the Communists are present in the government to join the representatives of other leftist forces in managing the affairs of the country. This is an event of major significance the impact of which would certainly transcend the borders of France.

The victory of the French leftist forces cannot be separated from your own contributions. This proves that with its force and influence the French Communist Party today is an indispensable factor in the political life of France.

A new stage has been reached in France's history. Socialism no longer remains a distant vision but has become the answer to the urgent problems of the country. This congress will sum up the experiences in the struggle of your party during the past one-third of a century, amend and develop the line worked out by the 23rd congress to make it conformable with the realities of France and the world, thus bringing about a new impetus to the struggle of the French working people for welfare, democracy, peace and social progress. From the bottom of our hearts we sincerely wish you many new successes in this struggle.

More than sixty years have passed since Comrade Ho Chi Minh took part in the Tours congress, laying the foundation for the revolutionary friendship between the two communist parties and the working class of Vietnam and France. This relationship is a noble expression of the solidarity between the workers' movement and the national liberation movement. Since then, the friendship and militant solidarity between our two parties has constantly strengthened and developed and has become ever closer through trials in the common fights. Vigorous actions with French communists, working class, and people have consistently sided with the Vietnamese communists and people, contributing to defeating the brutal aggressive wars of the French colonialists and U.S. imperialists against our country. The images of the stormy demonstrations in France organized by more than 50 democratic parties and organizations in support of our anti-U.S. struggle for national salvation will never fade in the memory of the Vietnamese people. Each Vietnamese still bears in his mind this statement of Comrade Jacques Duclos at the 18th Congress of the French Communist party: "Each of us considers it our sacred duty to assist the Vietnamese people now fighting courageously against the U.S. imperialist aggressors."

In recent years when our country embarked on a new struggle, the French Communist party headed by Comrade Georges Marchais has continued to give our people its valuable assistance. I take this opportunity to extend, on behalf of the Communist party and the working class and people of Vietnam, to you our heartfelt gratitude. May we also express our sincere thanks to the democratic and progressive organisations, parties and personalities in France who have warmly supported our just cause.

The present situation allows us to assume that the relations of friendship and cooperation between Vietnam and France have been provided with new conditions to develop further in conformity with the interests and aspirations of the people of the two countries, and the interests of world peace. Let us strive together to make this realisable.

After 30 years of continuous war to regain complete independence for their motherland, the Vietnamese people are today facing the hostile policy of the Beijing authorities and U.S. imperialists. This policy has made of Southeast Asia a hotbed and explosive area.

To defend our peaceful construction, our foremost task is to undertake a protracted and very complex struggle to defeat the said policy of Beijing of which we are victims.

We are, on the one hand, standing at all times ready to defend our motherland and, on the other, putting a high value on the friendship with the Chinese people and consistently seeking through peaceful negotiations a solution to the problems concerning the relations between the two countries and in order eventually to normalize these relations. However, so far, China has answered with an obstinate refusal. Conscious of our mission to contribute to the maintenance of lasting peace and stability in the region, we have many times, and jointly with Laos and Kampuchea, put forward constructive proposals aimed at establishing a peaceful, stable, friendly and cooperative Southeast Asia.

Our policy regarding the ASEAN countries consists in normalizing our relations with them on the basis of the principles of peaceful coexistence, promoting the trend toward dialogue. We are confident that our peace policy will win and the Beijing and Washington-instigated policy of confrontation in the region will surely fail.

The 5th congress of our party will be held shortly to sum up the lessons and experiences in the past five years, concretize the revolutionary line in the immediate stage of the revolution and work out measures to implement this line. We are firmly confident that by giving play to our national spirit of self-reliance and with the support of the socialist countries, the forces of peace, democracy and socialism throughout the world, including the French Communist Party, working class and people, we will overcome all trials and step by step surmount all difficulties to go forward and fulfill our historic tasks.

-- May the 24th Congress of the French Communist Party be crowned with success!

-- May the militant solidarity between the two parties and the working class of France and Vietnam grow stronger with each passing day!

-- May the friendship and cooperation between the peoples of France and Vietnam strengthen and develop continuously.

TAX, MARKET-MANAGEMENT SHORTCOMINGS NOTED

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[*"Excerpt" from article by (Le Nhu Bach) published in January 1982 issue of TAP CHI CONG SAN: "On the Front of Taxation and Market Management"*]

[Text] Over the years, tax collection has not been carried out scrupulously in the private individual and collective industrial-commercial economic sectors; the collection of many kinds of taxes has fallen far below the target; and state control and supervision over production and business activities have slackened.

This shortcoming has not only prevented taxes from playing a positive role in production and the people's livelihood but has also been one of the causes of such negative phenomena as speculation, hoarding, smuggling, price increases, market monopolies, and so forth. Illegal tradesmen and those who refuse to implement party and state policies have reaped illegitimate high incomes. This is unfair and unreasonable. In some cases, the free market has encroached on the organized one. The state has failed to control goods and money and private merchants have competed with the state-operated trade sector in buying up commodities. This has upset the market and prices and worked against the collection purchase and socialist transformation policies of the party and state. Many localities have been lax in managing and controlling the private economic sector and in struggling against the negative aspects still prevalent in society. In particular, they have not yet paid due attention to using taxes as an effective weapon in the front of market management.

Resolution No 26 of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau clearly pointed out: The role of industrial and commercial taxes must be promoted to encourage small industrial and handicraft production, broaden the circulation of goods, strengthen market management, support the state's collection-purchase efforts, adjust unreasonable incomes and actively struggle against speculation and smuggling.

To implement the Political Bureau's resolution, the state has promulgated regulations on the registration of industrial, commercial and service businesses and has revised and amended some points of the industrial, commercial and slaughtering tax policies. Subsequently, it has issued many documents and directives on strengthening the organizational system of the tax collection apparatus and cadres and on market management.

In the individual and collective industrial-commercial sector, taxes are an effective tool for use in prompting the industrial and commercial production and business sectors to develop in such a way as to benefit the economy and the people's livelihood and in mobilizing in a fair and reasonable manner the contribution of individuals and units engaged in business to the cause of national construction and defense. At the same time, taxes play a role in properly adjusting all unreasonable incomes and preventing activities detrimental to the national economy. Moreover, taxes can help promote market management and the struggle against illegal activities such as speculation, hoarding, smuggling, and upsetting the market, thereby creating proper conditions for stabilizing the monetary system, prices and the people's living conditions. For this reason, taxes are an effective tool in implementing state control and supervision over the private individual and collective industrial-commercial economic sectors.

Control and supervision through taxation not only ensures the regular and precise operation of the production and business processes and contributes to increasing labor productivity but also plays an extremely important role in the struggle against saboteurs of socialist transformation, in the building of socialism and against the tendency of capitalist spontaneity of small producers. In this way, control and supervision through taxation will help the state of proletarian dictatorship exert both of its basic functions: coercion and organization of construction.

Through the registration of businesses and the declaration of production, business and income of each household and each industrial and commercial establishment for tax purposes, and through tax control and tax collection, the state can acquire a constant and accurate knowledge of the activities of these economic sectors as well as prices, the market situation and the income of the people of various strata. In this way, the state will be able to guide these sectors in joining various production and business branches in a manner beneficial to the economy and the people's livelihood.

Through the declaration and registration of business services over the past few months, it has been noted that although certain households have failed to register or have registered inadequately, the figures for household and business revenue have increased considerably.

According to documents and reports from 40 provinces and cities, the number of people who have already registered their business revenues is triple that of previously registered and taxed establishments. As for households in those sectors whose cadres are themselves deeply involved in conducting surveys and helping households declare and register their business services, the amount of business revenue has increased from 3-4 or even 9-10 times over the previous figure of taxed business income. This situation clearly shows that the shortcomings and deficiencies found in the management of private industry and trade, both individually and collectively owned, are relatively serious.

The price situation is now developing in a complex manner: on the one hand, the state price system is being readjusted on a large scale, while on the other hand the free market price system is fluctuating. Therefore, faced with demands in economic management, we must, now more than ever before, exert tighter control over prices; uphold a sense of discipline in pricing; and prevent prices from fluctuating spontaneously, as this may cause more difficulties to the economy and society.

To achieve this aim, first of all we must undertake the readjustment of prices on the organized market in accordance with state plans and policies, in a disciplined manner and in conformity with other measures. We must, right from the outset, prevent all illegal price increases made without orders from the authorities concerned. Making exorbitant price increases for the benefit of one's own unit or locality without taking into account the resulting impact on the national economy will create an imbalance between currency and goods, cause upheavals in management, create conditions for corruption and theft and foster a tendency to favor speculative hoarding, thus sending the market prices soaring.

It should be correctly noted that the current readjustment of the retail price and service system, though being directed flexibly, falls within the sphere of state-directed prices. It has a guiding character, the objective of which is to struggle to stabilize the market instead of running after spontaneous price increases in the free market. Fixing prices in a manner contrary to state-prescribed prices is to be avoided as this will create a pretext for traders to increase the market price. In addition, we must struggle to keep the market price at the lowest level possible.

Opposing the spontaneous tendency to increase prices on the free market is a pressing demand and a collective responsibility of all sectors and echelons. It is due to a situation in which production is still fraught with difficulties, where supply and demands are still imbalanced and where the free market is still rather large that we cannot loosen our control over the free market and leave it floating. Instead, we must enhance our management over it and take the initiative to adjust it through administrative and economic measures, with the economic measures being the prime ones.

Alongside economic measures, we must satisfactorily carry out administrative measures. As an immediate task, we must quickly punish those speculators and smugglers who are disrupting the market. Combining all measures governing the registration of business services, we must fully collect all kinds of taxes according to the amount of trade and market price, enforce the posting of prices and resolutely punish all cases of violations, such as selling goods above the state-prescribed or posted prices.

In a number of localities, the struggle to enforce the posting of prices and to have goods sold according to posted prices has achieved some success. This has duly contributed to stabilizing market prices. We must continue to carry out the registration of industries, trades and services in a way suitable to the situation, production and trade capacities and must consider and issue business licences correctly. On this basis, we must carry out planning activities on a step-by-step basis for various services and trade if demands arising from production and the people's livelihood are to be met. We must resolutely do away with all illegal trade activities and eliminate those private traders engaged in illegal dealings with goods that are under uniform state control.

It is necessary to arrange for honest merchants with professional and technical backgrounds, helping and encouraging those fully qualified, to switch to production while allowing a number of them to continue to deal in certain goods and engage in certain occupations authorized by the state, while employing others to serve as dealers in certain products or as workers responsible for transportation, processing and packing under contract to the state-operated trade sector and marketing cooperatives.

We must develop the role of taxation vigorously in all branches and levels of production and business in both collective and individual industry and trade and strive to manage all collective establishments engaged in business and almost all households, ensuring that they are correctly classified as large households, medium households or small households. Efforts must be made to grasp the operational dimensions of industry and trade successfully in concentrated areas which are affected by production seasons, as well as their operational schedules, in order to conduct effective management and collect taxes fully and without omission. It is also necessary to successfully manage all production and business establishments from their roots up and firmly grasp the operational law of traders so that effective control can be exercised.

By conducting inventories and inspections down to the lowest levels in conjunction with the effort to control circulation closely, the state should correctly adjust the incomes of the people of various strata through tax policy. We must pay great attention to carrying out propaganda and motivation work among the masses in order to make the people and households engaged in industrial and trade activities understand the line and policies of the party and state thoroughly and, on that basis, build a firm foundation for the work related to taxes and market management.

It is necessary to struggle against the contention that the laboring people are not capable of participating in inventory and inspection work and state management. Lenin maintained that this idea is a prejudice left behind by the old society and that all honest workers and peasants are capable of conducting inventories and inspections provided the state knows how to inspire their organizational skills.

Efforts must be made to overcome the tendency of relying only on administrative measures without following the mass line and without persistently educating and motivating the laboring people or creating favorable conditions for them to participate actively in the struggle against speculation and smuggling and in market management, thus helping the state detect all illegal activities by dishonest merchants and all acts of sabotage by the class enemy and reactionaries in the country and abroad. On the other hand, we must safeguard against the negative tendency to balk at adopting administrative measures.

It is necessary to hold public trials and mete out severe punishment to speculators and smuggling ringleaders and masterminds while trying to arrest all saboteurs and reactionaries who are the henchmen of the Beijing expansionists and the U.S. imperialists. It is necessary to launch a seething and extensive movement among the masses to encourage them to participate energetically in activities related to taxes and market management.

We must support those engaged in production and trade activities honestly and in accordance with the line of the party and state, which is beneficial to our economy and life. We must also criticize those engaged in illegal activities and tax evasion and denounce dishonest merchants, speculators and smugglers who disrupt the market. At the same time, we must inspect tax collection regularly and work out plans to settle the people's complaints about taxation. It is also necessary to take drastic action against cadres found guilty of corruption and oppression of the masses while streamlining and consolidating the system of tax collection and improving the skills of the contingent of cadres responsible for this task.

VO NGUYEN GIAP PAYS TET VISIT TO GEOLOGY CADRES

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[Text] On the occasion of the Lunar New Year, Comrade Vo Nguyen Giap, member of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and vice chairman of the Council of Ministers, visited and worked with cadres of the geological sector.

Over the past years the geological sector has recorded appreciable achievements in prospecting for minerals and evaluating the deposits of 50 minerals belonging to both the metal and nonmetal groups such as coal, rich coal, pyrite, tin, iron, copper and lead. The sector has drawn many regional and subregional geological maps on the 1/52,000, 1/200,000 and 1/500,000 scales. It has met the demands of various economic sectors such as the mine and coal, engineering and metallurgical, chemical and water conservancy sectors. It has implemented national-level scientific and technological programs according to Resolution No 37 of the VCP Central Committee Political Bureau and has conducted many scientific researches in support of both short and long-term development plans of various economic sectors.

The geological sector has developed relations of cooperation with and received valuable assistance from the Soviet geological sector. It has aided the LPDR in prospecting for iron ore, salt and underground water and in drafting geological maps on the 1/50,000 and 1/200,000 scales.

Vice Chairman of the Council of Ministers Vo Nguyen Giap conveyed the VCP Central Committee's and the Council of Ministers' regards to all cadres and workers of the geological sector. He commended the sector's many efforts to coordinate with other sectors in formulating 5-year 1981-85 development plans and long-term orientation up to the year 2000.

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